DESIGN ELTER-PORT A NAME TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- CRIMSON SHIELD, OR NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway .- THE DRAWA OF OUT OF THE STREETS. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HUMPTY DUMPTY, WITH NEW FRATURES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE NEW DRAWA ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—DANIEL EN BADY-

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-BATEMAN'S OPERA WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-PIAN MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, &C.—BARBER BLU.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETBIO

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery .- COMIC THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- THE GREAT ORI-

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway. THE CELEBRATED

PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 23d street, corner of Eighth IRVING HALL, Irving place.-FALLON'S STEREOP-

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.-THEO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-THE ROMANTIC MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARE THEATRE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, October S, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes

The provisional government of Spain will free the children of the blacks held in the colonies in view of the anticipated abolition of slavery by the Cortes. Prim and Serrano were named honorary Presidents, and Señor Aguirre acting President of the government. Prominent royalists were being converted to the people's cause. The Carlists are agitating the

Basque provinces against Serrano.

Mr. Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is to have s complimentary address from the foreign ministers to the court of Vienna, Mr. Bancroft, American Minister in Berlin, also signing. The English government will, it is said, take up the Irish land tenure question, with a view to reform, at an early day. A fatal explosion occurred in an English manufactory

The English yacht Deerhound, which rescued Captain Semmes after the Alabama was sunk off Cherbourg, was lying in Southampton water, close to the American yacht Sappho, on the 26th of September. Consols 94), money. Five-twenties quiet and steady in London and Frankfort. Paris Bourse

Cotton easier in Liverpool, with middling up lands at 10%d. a 10%d. Breadstuffs and provisions without marked change.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor of China has opened the port of

The steamer Eagle, Captain Greene, from Havana October 3, arrived at this port yesterday. All news authorities. The French Consul General, M. Alfred Faul, had died of yellow fever in Havana. His fu-

A Havana despatch of yesterday says that Santa Anna has been ordered to leave the island for rea sons as yet unknown to the public.

Advices from Brazil by the Atlantic cable state that Lopez had been defeated by the allies in Para guay and compelled to withdraw from the position at San Fernando, which he had taken up only a few days previously.

Mail advices from Hayti are received, dated the 25th ult. In the naval engagement off Petit Grove two American sailors belonging to the Pétion were drowned. An insult had been offered to the French Consul, but it was sternly discountenanced by Sal-

It is now probable that there will be no session of Congress this month, but that a quorum will be present on the 10th of November.
General Sherman has telegraphed to Washington

that he must have more troops immediately if th country does not wish to be plunged into a long and disastrous war with the Indians.

Under a contract recently made with the Pos Office Department at Washington, the Florida Rail-toad Company will despatch a steamer to sail from New Orleans every Saturday, Havana every Tues day and Key West on Wednesday. The Postmasters at New Orleans and Key West have been instructed to send mails to Havana by this line, and the Consu at Havana, as Post Office agent, will despatch return mails to each port, forwarding all such matter as can be expedited in its transmission by this route, reporting amount of postage by each mail. Several executions for murder had taken place on the Island. Our official report of the late disturbance in Ope lousas, La., states that two whites and five negroes were killed. The whole trouble is attributed to the indignation of the negroes at an unprovoked assault by three men on the white editor of a radical

The Secretary of the Treasury has called on Collectors of Customs throughout the country for the names of untrustworthy or incompetent gaugers and Inspectors, in order that they may be removed.

Judge Read, of the Supreme Court of Pennsyl vania, has taken ground against the issuing of naturalization papers in blank by the Supreme Court. It is thought a majority of the Court will agree with him at the meeting on Monday in Pitts-

The Gamble poisoning case was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday, Margaret Winkler, the German domestic, being further examined. During the proceedings some difficulty occurred, in which the counsel for the prosecution advised the interpreter to thrash the counsel for the defence. Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, in view of

General Thomas' disposition of the regular troops, thinks that the militia may not be needed. The Governor has respited Canta and Burke, who were to have been hanged to-morrow for the murder of Miss Ellen Hicks in Westchester county, two years

ago, until the 10th of November.

A republican torchlight procession was attacked by roughs last evening and a serious fight ensued. Clubs and pistols were used and several persons the Mayor among them, were severely injured.

THE CITY. The famous revenue case, in which Commissioner Rollins and Deputy Commissioner Harland were the defendants, was dismissed yesterday by Commissioner Guttman, not a scintilla of evidence being brought forward against them. John D. McHenry, on whose information the charges were made, ha been arrested on two charges of perjury made by Mr. Loeb and Mr. S. N. Pike, and was committed to

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church

of the United States and the New Dominion opened at Trinity church yesterday morning. All the dio ceses are represented, there being 320 delegates present, of whom forty-two are bishops. Bishop Potter officiated at the opening and Dr. Alfred Lee communicants had the sacrament administered t them. Rev. Dr. James Craik, of Kentucky, was unanimously elected president, and after his address the Convention adjourned until to-day.

The National Conference of the Unitarian and other liberal churches commenced in Irving Hall yesterday. Mr. T. D. Elliott, of New Bedford, pre-sided.

Recorder Hackett yesterday directed the Grand Jury to investigate the nuisance which builders are gullty of in encumbering the sidewalks with building materials, and also to inquire if there really is such an organization as the Citizens' Association, and if the charges which they fulminate against the public officials does not render them liable to indictment

Juage Kelson, of the United States Circuit Court: in Admiralty, has rendered a decision in the case of the owners of the bark Caroline against Thomas Thatcher, garnishee, affirming the decree rendered

Mr. George Opdyke delivered an address last evening before the National Club, at their parlors in the club house, Union square, on the "Financial Issues of the Present Canvass." The meeting was preside over by General W. H. Anthon, and a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer at the conclusion of his

William Slade, Jr., late Consul at Nice and United States Commissioner at the Paris Exhibition, left for Europe yesterday in the Cuba on official business connected with the government, which will be principally conducted in Paris, Vienna and St. Peters-

mon Council increasing the salaries of its officers.

The conclave of Knights Templar of this State con

cluded their annual session yesterday by the election and installation of officers for the ensuing year. The North German Lloyd's steamship Union, Cap tain Von Santen, will leave Hoboken about two P. M to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails ics Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M. The steamship General Barnes, Captain Morton.

will sail at three P. M. to-day from pier 36 North river for Savannah. The steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of

Arthur Leary's line, will leave pier No. 8 North river, foot of Rector street, this day, at three P. M., for

F. M. Stone, of Pittsburg, and Austin Denham, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General Poe and Colonel Hildt, of the United States

Colonel H. E. Peyton, of Baltimore, and G. W. Thatcher, of St. Louis, are at the Maltby House. Mr. Richard Wallach and George Micheler, of Washington, and Dr. J. C. Leaning, of Baltimore, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Captain Lewis Castelman, of Frankfort, Ky., and Mr. Johnson Barbour, of Virginia, are at the New

Celestino de la Fariente, of Havana; Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of St. Louis, and E. Nicholson, of London, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Governor Fenton, of Albany; Baron Wetter and Marquis Bourand, of France, are at the Fifth

The Spanish Revolution-Republican Napoleonic Idens.

One of the cable telegrams from Madrid which we published yesterday declared-"It is daily becoming more and more evident that the great majority of the people are in favor of a republican form of government in Spain." This telegram was dated October 5. A later telegram, dated at London, October 6, announced that the reorganized constitution of the provisional government, embracing among its members Generals Prim and Serrano, with Señor Olozaga, is "an accomplished fact." A telegram of October 7 reports that the Provisional Junta will free the children of the blacks, in anticipation of the total abolition of slavery

in the colonies by the Cortes. The rapidity with which the Spanish revolution has been effected has surprised all Europe. But it is still more surprising that so despotio a government as that of the ex-Queen Isabella has so long been able to withstand the pressure of liberal ideas. Its recent arbitrary acts, the exile of generals and the execution of io ists, the forced departure of the Duke of Montpensier and the daily severities against the press precipitated the very revolution which these measures were intended to avert. The fate of the Spanish government has emphatically illustrated the axiom of La Liberté, M. de Girardin's journal-"Whose ruleth by force shall be overthrown by force." M. de Girardin himself, experienced prognosticator as he is, hesitated to venture upon the wide field of hypotheses, projects, plans and programmes opened by the Cadiz pronunciamiento. The elevation of the Duke of Montpensier to the vacant throne, abdication in favor of the Prince of Asturias or to the profit of the Count of Montemolin, the dictadura of General Prim, the annexation of Spain to Portugal-all these form but a small part of the combinations suggested. "Of all the claimants who are about to dispute, who are already disputing, the spoils of Isabella II. there is one," says De Girardin, "whom none will scarcely think of admitting to a definitive share, although, indeed, her name is inscribed on the banners of every party; this claimant, who shrinks with horror from the sword and who never demands her triumphs from military conspiracies, is Liberty!" But it is not impossible that the appeal made by every party to the name of Liberty may awaken a spirit which, however feebly it may be burning in the Spanish heart at present, will suffice to kindle a flame that shall not only destroy the plans of the instigators of the revolution in Spain, but also set all the European monarchies on fire. The Gaulois. a well informed French journal, has already uttered a warning voice. "Take care!" i cries. "When revolution falls upon any one point of Europe it is like a drop of oil on the map, which keeps spreading and spreading.' The French journalists are awakening to the dangers threatened to the Napoleon dynasty and to Napoleonic ideas by the recent events in Spain. They begin to suspect, and not without reason, the sinister influence of the King of Prussia and his astute Minister, Bis-

mining the French government. It will require all the subtlety and all the power of Napoleon to counteract the influence of his Prussian adversaries so as to direct himself the whirlwind of the Spanish revolution. We shall see whether, through the agency of General Prim or through other agencies, the Emperor of the French will be successful in controlling at Madrid those flery republican elements of the revolution that Bismarck and the King of Prussia, even at the risk of a general European conflagration, may try to fan into a flame in order to compass his

marck, of having been promoters of the Span-

ish revolution as a powerful agency in under-

At Paris Napoleon has done all that inge-

revolution. For sixteen years he has been fortifying himself against insurrection, while he has been embellishing Paris and making it the most splendid city in the world. The grand boulevards, which have brought light and health into the most dismal and dangerous lurking places of disease and discontent, are but superb military roads, macadamized in such a way as to render old-fashioned barricades impossible, and forming, together with the railway around Paris and numerous well garrisoned barracks and fortresses, an admirable provision for speedily concentrating a hundred thousand men upon any given point within the walls of Paris.

Safe, however, as Napoleon may feel himself to be against Parisian émeutes, who shall venture to predict that he is safe against all other perils to which he is exposed? Even if the French people patiently endure his prolonged resistance to the steadily increasing popular hatred against Prussia, which has taken the place of the dying-out traditional hatred against England, who shall guarantee the Emperor against a revolution to be initiated by the French army similar to that recently initiated by the Spanish navy? With both army and navy revolutionized against him Napoleon III. could not rely upon the loyalty of the people with much more confidence than Isabella II. Hitherto the Emperor of the French has strenuously opposed the popular feelings expressed or indicated by such outspoken journalists as Emile de Girardin. But the time seems to be approaching when he must either prepare to resist domestic revolution or to turn its fury aside into the channel of a great foreign war. The Spanish revolution must directly or indirectly affect the destinles of the French empire and of all Europe. If Bismarck plays adroitly the cards which it puts in his hand Napoleon will be incky indeed if he prove to be the winner.

The Connecticut Town Elections-The Drift

of the Popular Tide. The returns of the late town elections in Connecticut show, in the summing up, a handsome republican majority on the aggregate popular vote. In New Haven alone the democratic majority of two thousand two hundred and fifty three of last April has dwindled down to a majority of nine hundred and thirtyone, and the democrats are generally the losers in the strong republican towns and in the strong democratic towns. The arithmetician of the special organ of our democratic Manhattan Club of "bloated bondholders" gives us an interesting explanation of these losses. He says that in the towns where the democrats were largely in the minority they allowed these recent elections to go by default, and that in other towns, where the democracy were sure of a majority, they made no effort to bring out their full vote, and that thus they were the losers in both cases. But, to cut short the argument, this aforesaid arithmetician, who figured out great democratic gains in a republican majority of twenty thousand in the late Maine election, flatly tells us that these Connecticut town elections are of "no sort of consequence." This will not do. We think they are very, very significant, and our reasons for this opinion may be briefly stated.

In the Presidential year, and especially in the heat of the contest, State elections, county, city and town elections, are all controlled by the Presidential issue. Thus, it was Grant against Seymour in the September State elections in Vermont and Maine, and both parties went into those elections upon that idea. The result in each of those States was accordingly accepted as a pretty fair indication of the drift of the popular tide, not only in Vermont and Maine, but throughout the States identified with the cause of General Grant against the rebellion. The results of these little town elections in Connecticut are subject to the same interpretation. The democratic leaders and managers understood, too. the importance to their Presidential ticket of holding Connecticut in these town elections. but their followers failed to come up to the work. General apathy has evidently fallen upon them. The energy and enthusiasm which marked their contest for Governor of last April have died out, and so they have permitted these October town elections to go by default. But why? It is because of the blunders of the Democratic National Convention of July in regard to both the party ticket

and platform for the Presidency. With the announcement of Seymour as the democratic candidate on Wade Hampton's revolutionary platform, the popular reaction which in 1867 set in against the radicals was arrested and the popular Union elements of the North which had rallied around the banner of Lincoln in 1864, against the democratic Chicago pronunciamiento that the war was a failure, began to rally again around the banner of Grant. All our political elections since held, from Maine to New Mexico and from Colorado to Connecticut, tell the same story, and we expect that from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Nebrasks the popular verdict on Tuesday next will settle the question of the succession.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER AND THE CITI-ZENS' ASSOCIATION.-Peter Cooper and the Citizens' Association appear to have got hold of a troublesome customer in Street Commissioner McLean. That officer is evidently capable of writing letters almost as long as those that emanate from the Association, and a great deal more spicy in their tone. In one, which we publish to-day, the Street Commissioner pours hot shot into his assailants. If the Association is going to get any more such controversies on its hands it had better use its funds to establish a paper of its own, and then it can publish as long-winded communications as it pleases without inconvenience to the daily press or annoyance to the public.

THE SEDOWICK MEMORIAL. - That splendid piece of monumental statuary, Launt Thompson's bronze full figure, life size portrait of General John Sedgwick, of the Sixth corps, is to be dedicated on the 21st of this month at West Point. This statue, it will be remembered, is paid for by subscriptions from the men and soldiers of the gallant force that Sedgwick led so well in so many struggles, and is made from cannon captured in battle by that force. It will furnish to the future one of the most interesting as well as beautiful memorials of the war. The official notice of the ceremony is in another column.

nuity can do to guard against a republican Real Estate and the Poturo of New York.

> With the termination of the long vacation and the return to the city of those who had been seeking rest and recuperation at the various summer resorts the real estate market. which, during the interval between July and September, was comparatively dull, has resumed its former activity.

> With the completion of the Pacific Railroad across the Continent, stretching from New York to San Francisco in an unbroken line, and which even now in its progress has brought these two cities, thousands of miles apart, to within fourteen days' mail communiation of each other, a brilliant era presents itself to New York.

Through this city the trade of three continents must pass—the products of the manufactories of Europe to America and Asia, and the material wealth of India, China and Japan, with our own cereals, to Europe. To provide for this development great changes must ensue in this city, affecting both its landed and building interests. A new passage for our increased marine will be opened up in the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate, while incidentally to the transfer of commer cial business to that vicinity, new docks and capacious warehouses will require to be built, both enhancing the value of real estate along the entire river front on the east side. House room being rendered scarce by the necessity of providing for the addition to our population thus brought about, the southern and eastern end of Westchester county will be rapidly overrun, as, with the construction of an underground rathroad as proposed, here will be the most convenient residence for the workingman, while lower down the necessities of local trade and the varied enterprise of a cosmoproviding for the culture and comfort act

alone of this city, but of the entire country.

Shaltered from the turmoll and bustle, dust
and dirt incident to the conduct of these numerous mercantile and manufacturing interests, and presenting in the midst of all this commercial progress a quiet, elegant retreat, with superior natural advantages of situation and scenery, for the satisfaction and enjoyment of refined taste, the neighborhood of the western upper portion of the city seems especially marked out to be the fashionable quarter of the great metropolis. Here on these magnificent heights, overlooking the lordly Hudson, towering to a purer atmosphere than that of the lower land of the city proper, is presented suitable sites for the grand house of our merchant princes. The steady and in cases remarkable appreciation of real property extending in this direction, and the introduction into the market thus early of an extensive tract here situated give signs of a speedy realization of future. This tract consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, being a part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, well known as the "Fort George property," and containing some unsurpassed sites for villa residences. It extends from Broadway, or the old Kingsbridge road, which forms its western boundary, to the Harlem river, which forms its eastern boundary. It is to be sold in plots of a little less than an acre each, and from previous sales of less de sirable property large prices are anticipated. In this the managers may, however, be disappointed, as in auction sales much depends upon trifling circumstances on the day of sale: but even such an event, while possibly delaying, cannot prevent the certain appreciation of real property in this city and Brooklyn any more than it can alter the manifest destiny of New York to be the great commercial centre of the

How England Loved Us During the War. Ex-Secretary Stanton delivered a rather important speech in Carlisle, Ohio, on the 3d instant. In reviewing the question as to whom the government was indebted for the sinews of war to enable it to fight the rebellion, Mr. Stanton stated that "it was known in official circles in Washington that a house in London that had been dealing to the extent of millions of dollars with our credit believed our cause so hopeless that on the sacred Sabbath day their agent presented to the head of the Treasury Department a bill for a small balance that was due them," and, as the speaker believed invested it in Confederate bonds. It was fortunate for the country that we had not to go abroad for money to carry on the war, and more than all, to trust to such hereditary and treacherous foes as England and her banking houses for assistance. We have seen how the government of Great Britain permitted the building and fitting out of piratical cruisers to prey upon American commerce during the war, and have taken into consideration the immense depredations they committed : for all of which a "little bill" against the British government remains outstanding, and the liqui dation of which we hope Mr. Seward will take early steps to secure, provided he does not select any "sacred Sabbath day" in the hour of England's tribulation to do so; but it remained for this disclosure in an obscure town in a Western State to fill the cup of British meanness and hypocrisy. When the day of settlement comes what an enormous balance Uncle Sam will have to present against John

REBEL WAR DEBTS-A SENSIBLE OFFICIAL OPINION.-The Municipal Attorney of Richmond, Virginia, gave an official opinion to the City Council on Tuesday to the effect that the city small notes issued during the war, amounting to a quarter of a million dollars, cannot be paid under the existing constitution of the State, which forbids paying any such war debts. This is all right, and in conformity not only with the State constitution, but also with the constitution of the United States as amended. The sooner the Southern people utterly abandon the idea of any of the rebel debts being paid, except those strictly of an individual character, or between individuals, the better. They should make a clean sweep of them all into the abyss of oblivion and burn all the notes. To do otherwise will only embarrass them and keep up sectional feeling, litigation and trouble. Let them abandon the past and build up on a new foundation agreeably to existing circumstances.

BEN BUTLER CORNERED AGAIN. - Under Richard H. Dana as anti-greenback bond pay-ing candidate for Congress the republicans opposed to the re-election of General Ben lives were liked. Total loss fully \$50,000. No human Richard H. Dana as anti-greenback bond pay-

Butler have got him, as Beauregard had him, in the corner of Bermuda Hundred, and it is possible that he may again be bottled up. Butler, however, is making a more vigorous fight than he made at Big Bethel, Fort Fisher, or on his original advance upon Petersburg, and may came out yet with flying colors, Pendleton's though they are. In the event of his election we may expect rare sport in Congress, and so we advise the republicans of Butler's district, and the democrats, if necessary, to make sure that they run him in.

Opèra bou ffe le still a dainty excitement to the popular fancy, and none the less that manager Grau has begun to deploy his forces. Grau's movement of Monday night opens actively the operations of the season. He has taken bold ground, and if he shall still hold it when Lord Bateman and his Tostée are fairly installed at Pike's his fortune will belie some present appearances. It was hazardous to try the "Duchess" again, especially with a new Duchess. If the public of this distracted, irrational, but very natural city have a particular fancy for any Duchess, it is the Duchess they know. It is a thankless office to be an image breaker among those who worship images, and we close our ears resolutely against the best of reasoners, who tells us that all our pet theories are false, and who, horror of horrors! wants to expose our most darling delusions. We-meaning the public-are just a little bit like Paris still, despite our living a few thousand years later. Pallas, we know, is wonderfully wise, and Juno a gorgeous creature. They have charms that we ought to prefer; but Venus shall have the apple in paul? Paul is a pretty fellow, quite polite, and evidently has taste. He who can tell this shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the shall tell also why he dear public resents the sum of thirty dollars for confern.

Labors were suspended at half-past one o'clock until the afternoon session.

Afterneon Session. spite of those old girls, no matter if we may dignity and elegance than it thought and is a better singer. He shall explain why it listens coldly to all this, and he shall have his ex-

planation for his pains. Grau's initiative, therefore, still leaves room. There is some apathy, and the public waits to take the practical measure of comparison in seeing what Bateman will do for its pleasure. It is only one fact that it does not want a new Duchess. Perhaps it may want whatever else it can get. Geneviéve de Brabant may prove a still more charming creature than any damsel of the whole romantic catalogue, and as our public have no preconceptions regarding her character the field is fair for whoever will embody and create it. Some things can be done as well as others. Caprice is so capricious and whim is so whimsical that we may by and by have the same reason to wonder that the public is as wild for one woman in Geneviéve as for another in the Duchess. Between the Fifth and the Eighth avenues there is space for two women. Let us see how Bateman will advance to his second season. He has a great troupe with Tostée, Aujac, Duchesne and Guffroy, and a troupe that established the best sort of entre-nous-ship with the city public. He can do wonders with the Duchess, but he cannot go through the wonder with her if the other house flanks him by new position in new pieces. No doubt the contest will turn on the charm of new pieces, and the sooner they come the livelier times there will be in the theatre, in the parlor debates and in the fashion shops. Vive la bagatelle!

THE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE TRRA-SURY DEPARTMENT .- Mr. McCulloch comes out a little better than was expected in his October statement of the financial condition of the Treasury. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, on September 1, 1868, was \$2,535,-614,313, and on October 1, \$2,524,642,718. It is less, therefore, this month than at the last by \$970,595. This, of course, is gratifying so far as it goes; but we cannot judge of the financial condition of the Treasury by comparing the statements of two months. We must run through a longer period; for temporary and accidental causes may give a rosy color to things while there may be rottenness beneath. The main fact that the country has to look to is that the debt has been increased within the last year nearly forty-two millions, and that three years after the war closed and when the revenue of the government approached five hundred millions a year. Nothing in this month's statement shows that with the present enormous expenditures and extravagance, and with the reduction of revenue, we shall not find the Treasury still further behind and the debt still more augmented at the end of the fiscal year.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—There was a rumor in Wall street the other day that Secretary Seward was negotiating with the Spanish revolutionary government for the purchase of the island of Cuba. Many rumors start in Wall street, but not often one that all could so much wish true as this. It is, however, doubtful if the revolutionary Junta would, with its hands so full at home, enter just now on the questionable proceeding of selling the last relic in this hemisphere of Spanish greatness. The Junta could scarcely do this unless pressed by the immediate need of money; and it is not in want of money. Moreover, if it were, this government is not very prompt in its payments, as may be seen in the history of the Russian purchase, and it would hardly come here for ready money. If, however, there is an opportunity to purchase Cuba the whole country will agree that it is the best investment in land we can make.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTION.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 7, 1868.
The republican gain in this city is over eighty. The democrats elected most of their ticket by a majorit of 240 against last year's majority of 328. The elect their Collector by a majority of sixty-thre against last year's majority of 319—a loss of 256.

ACCIDENT ON THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, Oct. 7, 1868.

A collision occurred on the Lake Shore Raifroad at Mentor, Lake county, at seven o'clock last evening, between two freight trains. One was stationary, its locomotive taking in water. The other was an extra, approaching from the west. The engineer of the moving train says he missed his landmarks, owing to the darkness. The stationary rain's gaboostook fire from the colliding engine and was destroyed, with six other Cars. The other train was loaded with stock.

MASONIC.

Kuights Temp, are Annual Conclave Second

Day.
The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of this State resumed labor at ten o'clock yesterday morning. R. E. Sir Pearson Mundy, Past Grand Commander, in the chair, a full representation of the dif-ferent subordinate commanderies being in attend-

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings The special order, being the election of officers for the ensuing year, was now called, Sir Knights McCredle and Lytle acting as tellers. On counting

Sir John A. Lefferts, R. E. Grand Commander. Sir Henry Clay Preston, V. E. Deputy Grand Co

Sir Henry Clay Preston, V. E. Deputy Grand Commander.

Sir George Babcock, E. Grand Generalissimo.

Sir Robert N. Brown, E. Grand Captain General.

Sir Robert N. Brown, E. Grand Prejate.

Sir Robert M. Brown, E. Grand Senior Warden.

Sir Frank L. Stowell, E. Grand Senior Warden.

Sir Frank L. Stowell, E. Grand Senior Warden.

Sir John S. Perry, E. Grand Treasurer.

Sir Robert Magoy, E. Grand Recorder.

Sir Robert Magoy, E. Grand Standard Bearer.

Sir John S. Hunter, E. Grand Warder.

Sir Joseph B. Chaffee, E. Grand Warder.

Sir Joseph B. Chaffee, E. Grand Sentinel.

The chairman of the Committee on Time and Place
of Next Annual Conclave reported that they had decided that the Grand Commandery should meet in
the city of Buffalo October 7, 1869, which on motion
was adopted.

the city of Bumile October 7, 1869, which on motion was adopted.

The special committee on the Grand Commander's address made their report, which was received and adopted.

Credentials of representation from the Grand Commanderies of Missouri and Pennsylvania were received and acknowledged.

Sir W. F. Rogers, from the Committee on Books and Accounts, reported that they had carefully examined the reports and accounts of the Recorder and Treasurer and found them correct.

The chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence reported the following in relation to the question submitted by Sir Thomas C. Cassidy in relation to the rights of Knights Templars at a Masonic funeral:—

1. The Commandery has no rights in the premises, the

1. The Commandery has no rights in the premises, the wishes of the deceased and those of his friends governing.

2. It would not be coper to perform all the Templar functions of the first of the coper to perform all the Templars in the forming of the first ownmandery of Knights Templars in the forming of the procession would soi, if at all, as escort and precede the the procession would be morning session was occurpled with labor in the new Code of Statutes and Regulations, and among the most important sections
adopted is the one relating to the fees for conferring
the orders of knighthood in the subordinate commanderies in this jurisdiction, which makes it opligatory upon the different commanderies to charge
the sum of thirty dollars for conferring the orders.

During the morning session R. E. Samuel

The Commandery labors were resumed at three o'clock, Sir John A. Leferts in the chair. The further consideration of the new Code of Statutes and Regulations was taken up and finally adopted after many careful and judicious alterations, and the former code was repealed.

Several visiting Sir Knights representing the Grand Commanderies from different States were received with knightly honors.

On motion of Sir Joseph B. Chaffee a warrant was issued to Poughkeepsic Commandery, No. 43, located at Poughkeepsic Commandery, No. 43, located at Poughkeepsic Commandery, No. 43, located at Poughkeepsic Commander, No. 43, located at Poughkeepsic, N. Y.

The special committee appointed at the last annual conciave to procure a suitable testimonial for presentation to their retiring Grand Commander, Sir Pearson Mundy, reported that they had performed that duty, and the presentation of a Past Grand Commander, siewel, together with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions, very beautifully framed, was then made by Sir John W. Simons in a very handsome manner, coupled with pertinent and pleasing remarks. The recipient was equally happy in his reply.

A resolution for perfecting the charter of Palestine Commandery was introduced and adopted.

The irstallation of officers then took place and he Commandery closed in due form.

The Knights Templar Grand Banquet and Re-The banquet and reception given to the Grand

Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of New York last night, at the Metropolitan Hotel, by the Knights Templar of this city, was one of the grandest and most splendid ovations which took place here for some time.

At seven o'clock P. M. the Knights and officers as-

sembled in full regalia in the principal reception room, and, having formed in line, together with their invited guests, in the main hall, they marched to the dining chamber, where the preparations made for their entertainment were of a most extensive character. Immediately in front of the chairman's seat a splendid piece of emblematic confec-

seat a splendid piece of emblematic confoctionery, representing the R. E. Grand Commander in the Temple, was placed. Opposite the Vice President's chair another piece of confectionery, representing the V. E. Grand Prelate in the Temple, stood, while along the side tables were other appropriate decorations. Theodore Thomas' orchestra was stationed at one end of the room and enlivened tabe proceedings with its harmonies.

The chair was taken by E. Sir Alexander B. Mott, of Cour de Lion Commandery, supported on either side by R. E. G. C. Sir John A. Lefferta, P. G. C. Sir John W. Simmons, P. G. M. Robert D. Holmes, Deputy G. M. John H. Anthon, Deputy G. C. Sir Henry Clay Preston, G. C. G. Sir Robert N. Brown and P. E. C. Sir E. P. Brude. The vice chair was occupied by E. Sir Knight Thomas C. Cassidy, Grace having been said by Grand Prelate Charles H. Platt, the company, which, including invited guests, numbered about 250 persons, commenced to do justice to the excellent bill of fare placed before them.

At the conclusion of the repast the chair called the Knights to order, and very neatily welcomed the Grand Commandery to the banquet. He said, in welcoming them, he could not express one tithe of the pleasure it afforded to the commanderies which represented to receive their distinguished guests on an occasion which might not occur again for many years, but the memory of which should always be cherished by them. It was gratifying to him to see that the spirit of the Knights of old still lingered around them. But he might say the devotion to the great cause was even greater now than in those past to meet together for the purpose of furthering the one great object—the good of the human race, by bringing together men who, under the discipline of the Order, became kindred spirits, working for the same end, with the sublime principle of the Order, became kindred spirits, working for the Suate of New York—As the supreme legislature for the might masonry in the Empire State we are proud

duality which words could not express. He then gave the

First regular toast—"The Grand Commandery of the State of New York—As the supreme legislature for templar masonry in the Empire State we are proud to recognize its conservative tendencies and carnest devotion to the best interests of the order." R. O. Grand Commander J. A. Lefferts responded and congratulated them on the vast amount of work which they had accomplished in the past two days, and also on the harmony which had marked their deliberations. He returned thanks to the New York Knights for the kind and cordial reception the Grand Commandery had received at their hands.

The second toast was:—"The Grand-Emountyment of the United States—Under its banners we are united in a national organization undivided and indivisible. We cheerfully piedge our unswerving featity to the constitution and regulations." R. E. Sir John W. Simmons, in responding to this toast, remarked that he accorded to every State organization the incontrovertible right of attending to its own internal concerns without let or hindrance. (Cheers.) He believed that when their own domestic athairs had been attended to they could then unite in a universal bond of unity and friendship as wide and extended as the political or geographical limits of the country.

The chairman then announced the third toast:—

tended as the political or geographical limits of tacountry.

The chairman then announced the third toast:—
"Royal Arch Masonry—having in its custody the
keystone of the Masonic arch it unites the interesta
of quarry, hill and temple." This toast was responded to by Sir Knight C. F. Page.

The fourth regular toast, "The Grand Lodge of
the State of New York—our Masonic Alma Mater;
under her protecting care the 640 lodges and 80,006
Masons of New York march forward in the work of
by Deputy Grand Master John H. Antinon.

The following are the remaining toasts:—"The
Army," responded to by Brigadier General H. B.
Clitz; "The Navy," responded to by Bear Admiral,
Godon: "The Masonic Clergy," by Grand Predata

by Deputy Grand Master John H. Anthon.

The following are the remaining toasts:—"The Army," responded to by Brigadier General H. B. Clitz; "The Navy," responded to by Rear Admiral Godon: "The Masonic Clerry," by Grand Prelats Rev. Charles H. Platt; "The Bench and the Bar," 'Are Charles A. Rapalio; "The Press," by P. G. M. Robert, D. Holmes; "The Grand Commanders of our Sirder States," by General George Lyons, of Michigan; "The Visiting Sir Knights," by Sir Knight Charles Roome, and "The Ladies," by P. E. C. Breede.

THE RECEPTION.

The dinner ceremonies having terminated the Knights formed line and marched into the large dining hall of the hotel, which had been set aparator the general reception. This magnificent room was beautifully decorated with several symbolic Templar emblems. Along the sides were several symbolic Templar emblems. Along the sides were several add Monton banner, representing Jerusalem in the city commanderies drooped gracefully, the spiendlid Monton banner, representing Jerusalem in the centre of the other flags. At the end of the name of the forground, being placed in Use centre of the other flags. At the end of the name were placed the tents of the three guards. The Grand Commandery baving been again formally received here the hall was "quickly flided by the troops of fair Indies, who, "a magnificent evening costumes, had been dw., and the latter part of the evening promenading the halls in anxious expocution of the hour when the many dance would take possession of "are floor, and in a brief period gar spirits were gracefully moving to the exhibitanting strain." Of Strauss, Leaver and Labbucky. The floor the assemblage broke up.